Set 3

- 1. Who first observed cells in a cork slice?
 - a) Robert Hooke
 - b) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
 - c) Robert Brown
 - d) Rudolf Virchow
- 2. The cell theory was proposed by:
 - a) Schleiden and Schwann
 - b) Virchow and Schwann
 - c) Hooke and Leeuwenhoek
 - d) Brown and Hooke
- 3. The concept that "all cells arise from pre-existing cells" was given by:
 - a) Robert Hooke
 - b) Rudolf Virchow
 - c) Matthias Schleiden
 - d) Theodore Schwann
- 4. In prokaryotes, the genetic material is located in a region called:
 - a) Nucleus
 - b) Nucleoid
 - c) Nucleolus
 - d) Centrosome
- 5. The structure that helps in cell wall formation in prokaryotes is the:
 - a) Chromatin
 - b) Mesosome
 - c) Plasmid
 - d) Nucleoid
- 6. The model that describes the structure of the plasma membrane as a lipid bilayer with embedded proteins is the:
 - a) Unit membrane model
 - b) Fluid mosaic model
 - c) Lamellar model
 - d) Sandwich model
- 7. Which of the following is a single membrane-bound organelle?
 - a) Mitochondrion
 - b) Nucleus
 - c) Lysosome
 - d) Chloroplast
- 8. The main arena for various cellular activities is the:
 - a) Nucleus

- b) Mitochondria
- c) Cytoplasm
- d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- 9. The organelle involved in the formation of lysosomes is the:
 - a) Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - b) Golgi apparatus
 - c) Mitochondria
 - d) Vacuole
- 10. The "powerhouse of the cell" is the:
 - a) Golgi body
 - b) Lysosome
 - c) Mitochondria
 - d) Chloroplast
- 11. Which of the following is NOT a part of the endomembrane system?
 - a) Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - b) Golgi complex
 - c) Mitochondria
 - d) Vacuoles
- 12. Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER) is involved in:
 - a) Lipid synthesis
 - b) Protein synthesis
 - c) Detoxification
 - d) Carbohydrate metabolism
- 13. The organelle that contains hydrolytic enzymes is the:
 - a) Ribosome
 - b) Lysosome
 - c) Peroxisome
 - d) Glyoxysome
- 14. In plant cells, the vacuole is bound by a single membrane called:
 - a) Tonoplast
 - b) Plasmalemma
 - c) Cristae
 - d) Lamella
- 15. The structure formed by the stacking of thylakoids in chloroplasts is called:
 - a) Stroma
 - b) Granum
 - c) Cristae
 - d) Lumen
- 16. The 70S ribosomes are found in:
 - a) Eukaryotic cells only
 - b) Prokaryotic cells only

- c) Both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
- d) Mitochondria and chloroplasts of eukaryotes
- 17. The cytoskeleton does NOT include:
 - a) Microtubules
 - b) Microfilaments
 - c) Mesosomes
 - d) Intermediate filaments
- 18. The core of cilia and flagella, which has a 9+2 array of microtubules, is called the:
 - a) Basal body
 - b) Axoneme
 - c) Centriole
 - d) Kinetochore
- 19. Centrioles are found in:
 - a) Animal cells
 - b) Plant cells
 - c) All eukaryotic cells
 - d) Prokaryotic cells
- 20. The primary constriction of a chromosome is called the:
 - a) Kinetochore
 - b) Centromere
 - c) Satellite
 - d) Telomere
- 21. Chromosomes with a centromere slightly away from the middle are called:
 - a) Metacentric
 - b) Sub-metacentric
 - c) Acrocentric
 - d) Telocentric
- 22. The site for ribosomal RNA synthesis is the:
 - a) Nucleolus
 - b) Nucleoplasm
 - c) Chromatin
 - d) Nuclear pore
- 23. Which of the following is NOT a function of the plasma membrane?
 - a) Transport of molecules
 - b) Cell recognition
 - c) Protein synthesis
 - d) Signal transduction
- 24. The movement of water across a semi-permeable membrane is called:
 - a) Diffusion
 - b) Osmosis

- c) Active transport
- d) Facilitated diffusion
- 25. The structure that holds two chromatids together is the:
 - a) Kinetochore
 - b) Centrosome
 - c) Centromere
 - d) Centriole
- 26. Which of the following is a non-membrane bound organelle?
 - a) Lysosome
 - b) Ribosome
 - c) Mitochondrion
 - d) Vacuole
- 27. The cell wall of plants is made of:
 - a) Chitin
 - b) Cellulose
 - c) Peptidoglycan
 - d) Lipopolysaccharide
- 28. The middle lamella is composed mainly of:
 - a) Cellulose
 - b) Hemicellulose
 - c) Calcium pectate
 - d) Lignin
- 29. Which of the following plastids stores proteins?
 - a) Chloroplast
 - b) Chromoplast
 - c) Amyloplast
 - d) Aleuroplast
- 30. The model that describes the quasi-fluid nature of the lipid bilayer is the:
 - a) Sandwich model
 - b) Unit membrane model
 - c) Fluid mosaic model
 - d) Lamellar model
- 31. The organelle that helps in cell division in animal cells is the:
 - a) Nucleus
 - b) Centrosome
 - c) Golgi apparatus
 - d) ER
- 32. The smallest cells are:
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Mycoplasmas
 - c) PPLO
 - d) Viruses

- 33. Which of the following is a Gram-negative bacteria?
 - a) Bacillus
 - b) Streptococcus
 - c) E. coli
 - d) Staphylococcus
- 34. The plasmid DNA confers resistance to:
 - a) Viruses
 - b) Antibiotics
 - c) Heat
 - d) Pressure
- 35. The structure that helps bacteria attach to host tissues is:
 - a) Flagella
 - b) Pili
 - c) Fimbriae
 - d) Mesosome
- 36. The site of aerobic respiration is the:
 - a) Chloroplast
 - b) Mitochondrion
 - c) Lysosome
 - d) Ribosome
- 37. The organelle that contains its own DNA is the:
 - a) Nucleus and Mitochondrion
 - b) Mitochondrion and Chloroplast
 - c) Chloroplast and Lysosome
 - d) Lysosome and Vacuole
- 38. The organelle involved in the synthesis of steroidal hormones is the:
 - a) Rough ER
 - b) Smooth ER
 - c) Golgi apparatus
 - d) Lysosome
- 39. The organelle that packages materials for secretion is the:
 - a) Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - b) Golgi apparatus
 - c) Lysosome
 - d) Vacuole
- 40. The organelle that contains cristae is the:
 - a) Chloroplast
 - b) Mitochondrion
 - c) Nucleus
 - d) Lysosome
- 41. The structure that connects the cytoplasm of adjacent plant cells is:
 - a) Tight junction

- b) Plasmodesmata
- c) Desmosome
- d) Gap junction
- 42. The organelle that is not found in animal cells is the:
 - a) Centriole
 - b) Chloroplast
 - c) Mitochondrion
 - d) Lysosome
- 43. The organelle that is not found in plant cells is the:
 - a) Cell wall
 - b) Chloroplast
 - c) Centriole
 - d) Large vacuole
- 44. The organelle that is involved in the formation of the acrosome of sperm is the:
 - a) Mitochondrion
 - b) Golgi apparatus
 - c) Lysosome
 - d) Nucleus
- 45. The organelle that is involved in the degradation of macromolecules is the:
 - a) Ribosome
 - b) Lysosome
 - c) Peroxisome
 - d) Glyoxysome
- 46. The organelle that is involved in the synthesis of phospholipids is the:
 - a) Rough ER
 - b) Smooth ER
 - c) Golgi apparatus
 - d) Lysosome
- 47. The organelle that is involved in the synthesis of ATP is the:
 - a) Chloroplast
 - b) Mitochondrion
 - c) Ribosome
 - d) Nucleus
- 48. The organelle that is involved in the synthesis of RNA is the:
 - a) Nucleolus
 - b) Nucleus
 - c) Ribosome
 - d) Both a and b
- 49. The organelle that is involved in the synthesis of proteins is the:
 - a) Ribosome
 - b) Nucleus

- c) Mitochondrion
- d) All of the above
- 50. The organelle that is involved in the storage of water and minerals is the:
 - a) Vacuole
 - b) Lysosome
 - c) Golgi apparatus
 - d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Answer Key: Set 3

- 1. a) Robert Hooke
- 2. a) Schleiden and Schwann
- 3. b) Rudolf Virchow
- 4. b) Nucleoid
- 5. b) Mesosome
- 6. b) Fluid mosaic model
- 7. c) Lysosome
- 8. c) Cytoplasm
- 9. b) Golgi apparatus
- 10.c) Mitochondria
- 11.c) Mitochondria
- 12.b) Protein synthesis
- 13.b) Lysosome
- 14.a) Tonoplast
- 15.b) Granum
- 16. d) Mitochondria and chloroplasts of eukaryotes
- 17.c) Mesosomes
- 18.b) Axoneme
- 19. a) Animal cells
- 20.b) Centromere
- 21. b) Sub-metacentric
- 22. a) Nucleolus
- 23.c) Protein synthesis
- 24.b) Osmosis
- 25.c) Centromere
- 26.b) Ribosome
- 27.b) Cellulose
- 28. c) Calcium pectate
- 29.d) Aleuroplast
- 30.c) Fluid mosaic model
- 31.b) Centrosome

- 32.b) Mycoplasmas
- 33.c) E. coli
- 34.b) Antibiotics
- 35.c) Fimbriae
- 36.b) Mitochondrion
- 37.b) Mitochondrion and Chloroplast
- 38.b) Smooth ER
- 39.b) Golgi apparatus
- 40.b) Mitochondrion
- 41.b) Plasmodesmata
- 42.b) Chloroplast
- 43.c) Centriole
- 44.b) Golgi apparatus
- 45.b) Lysosome
- 46.b) Smooth ER
- 47.b) Mitochondrion
- 48.d) Both a and b
- 49.a) Ribosome
- 50.a) Vacuole